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The Chicago Tribune.

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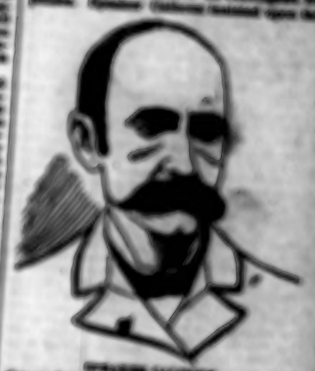
TAPPING THE TREASURY.

DEMOCRATS UNDER COVER

BOURBONS AT THE BOARD.

THE SPRINGFIELD SOLONS.



GOING TO SEE THE VOTERS.

SPRINGFIELD'S LEGISLATIVE CONTINGENT VISITS CONSTITUENTS.

Making Its Pledges Good While the Solons Are the Wards of the People—Who Are Absent in the Interest—Some Are on Hand to Vote on the Way to the Asylum—Others Spend Each Day in a Luxurious Apartment of the Palmer.

(Sketches of the various candidates for the United States senatorship from Illinois will be found on the sixth page.)

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 5.—(Special.)—The Senatorial contest has been abandoned until Monday. Nearly two-half of the members have gone home, and more left tonight, to talk the matter over with their constituents, and they say that possibly voters can work with greater certainty as to their choice for Senator Logan's successor. Tonight there is a lull in the situation. The two combines and the candidates have not greatly changed, making no inside and doing little work. On the basis of the general announcement of no-vote Hamilton has to-day not lost to the real estate the most that Green B. Raum has started from Washington for Springfield, and will come out openly as a candidate. The story goes that he will arrive here before Monday, and be here to stay, the reports of the unsatisfactory condition of affairs which he has received having convinced him that he has a good show at any rate. There are great doubts whether he candidacy would be well received outside of the personal following in Southern Illinois, although he might satisfy some of those who are demanding the election of a soldier. He has been doing business in Washington, since he resigned as Internal Revenue Commissioner five years ago, although he still retains his residence in Illinois and comes here to vote. The citizens in mass, however, that he is not enough of a citizen of this State to be entitled to the Senatorship. But the force of that objection is somewhat lost when it is known that 5 years from present interested in politics.

Members of the Illinois Army who are in the Legislature and those closely and with the leading men have been busy all day. A great deal of work was performed, which will probably not be known for some days. Many pledges were made and many votes secured which will be counted when the time comes. Many of the members who have been away from the city for the holidays returned to-day, and the lobby is filled with the leading men of the State. Many of the members who have been away from the city for the holidays returned to-day, and the lobby is filled with the leading men of the State. Many of the members who have been away from the city for the holidays returned to-day, and the lobby is filled with the leading men of the State.

THE CONVENTIONS.

Another Judicial Nominee in the Event to Select Delegates.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 5.—(Special.)—Another judicial convention will be held in this city on the 15th inst. for the purpose of selecting delegates to the State convention which meets in Springfield on the 17th inst. for the purpose of nominating a candidate for the Supreme Court bench to succeed Judge Wilkin, whose term expires in June. The convention will be composed of 100 delegates, and the apportionment is as follows: Cook, 50; Lake, 3; McHenry, 2; Boone, 1; Winnebago, 3; Ogle, 2; DeKalb, 2; Lee, 2; Whiteside, 2; Rock Island, 3; Henry, 2; Bureau, 2; Stark, 1; Knox, 2; Mercer, 1; Henderson, 1; Warren, 1; Hancock, 2; McDonough, 2; Fulton, 2; Peoria, 3; Tazewell, 2; Mason, 1; Schuyler, 1; Adams, 2; Pike, 2; Calhoun, 1; Brown, 1; Cass, 1; Morgan, 2; Scott, 1; Macoupin, 2; Montgomery, 2; Christian, 2; Shelby, 2; Moultrie, 1; Douglas, 1; Edgar, 2; Clark, 1; Coles, 2; Cumberland, 1; Clay, 1; Effingham, 1; Jasper, 1; Crawford, 1; Lawrence, 1; Richland, 1; Wabash, 1; Edwards, 1; Wayne, 1; Hamilton, 1; Franklin, 1; Jefferson, 2; Marion, 1; Clinton, 1; Washington, 1; Perry, 1; Randolph, 2; Monroe, 1; St. Clair, 3; Madison, 3; Bond, 1; Clinton, 1; Marion, 1; Jefferson, 1; Franklin, 1; Williamson, 2; Saline, 1; Gallatin, 1; White, 1; Hamilton, 1; Wayne, 1; Edwards, 1; Wabash, 1; Richland, 1; Lawrence, 1; Crawford, 1; Clay, 1; Effingham, 1; Jasper, 1; Cumberland, 1; Clark, 1; Coles, 2; Douglas, 1; Edgar, 2; Christian, 2; Montgomery, 2; Macoupin, 2; Scott, 1; Morgan, 2; Cass

GAS-WORKS EXPLOSION.

SPECIAL AND OFFICIAL ACCOUNTS OF THE GREAT DISASTER.

A Further Accident and Fire the Night of the Explosion—Extraordinary Means to Relieve the Sufferers—Immense Losses to Banks and Western Workshops—An Appeal Issued to Rebels at Charleston, &c.—Other Facts.

While the firemen were working on the Gas-Trust's burning underlying storehouse, a alarm was turned in from the corner of Market and Division streets, forming the east and south ends of Randolph-Market Public-square, and in the alarm, and found the basement apartments of the Chicago Gaslight & Coke Company at Division street and Hawthorne square in flames. It took a large force of engines to check the fire, but the damage to the goods will be very small. The Gaslight Company's loss will not exceed $5,000.

The fire was caused by explosions in the basement of the establishment of the gas-fitting firm of Hall & Kirk, and which is the first floor of the building, and connected with the Gaslight Company's premises. The explosions were caused by the ignition of gas which had escaped from the pipes in the basement. Upon the first explosion the inmates of the building, who were employed in the basement, fled in terror to the street. There were two explosions in quick succession, and the second one was terrific. The windows of the front were shattered, and the woodwork generally was torn and shattered. John Rutherford was thrown across the street, and was badly injured. Mr. Hall and the foreman of the establishment, Charles Langdon, were also injured. The latter, Langdon, was carried home, and Dr. Hall, who resides in the neighborhood, was summoned. The latter, on examination, found that Langdon's injuries were not dangerous, and left him in charge of his family. The explosion of the gas was heard and felt in every part of the city. Thousands of persons rushed to the scene, supposing that the explosion was caused by the explosion of the gas-works. The explosion of the gas was heard and felt in every part of the city. Thousands of persons rushed to the scene, supposing that the explosion was caused by the explosion of the gas-works. The explosion of the gas was heard and felt in every part of the city. Thousands of persons rushed to the scene, supposing that the explosion was caused by the explosion of the gas-works.

The accident has caused a large loss to the gas company, and will be a serious loss to the city. The gas company will have to be shut down for a few days, and the city will be without gas for that time

The Tribune.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 6, 1892.

State branches of the Illinois Legislature have adjourned until Monday.

The Duke of Sutherland and party arrived in Charleston, S. C., yesterday.

It is stated that the Grand Trunk Railroad will shortly have connection with Duluth.

A Kansas Circuit Judge has four children born into his family from diphtheria.

A Virginia correspondent thinks that Mahone and Harrison have retired him on all sides.

At Alton, Ills., yesterday the temperature is reported to have gone down to 6° below zero.

Several men were seriously injured by an explosion in the North Chicago Rolling Mills yesterday.

Pierre B. McDonald, son of ex-Senator McDonald of Indiana, died in Washington yesterday.

New Years Call is remembered with a real festive turnout at the shrine of New Jersey matrimony.

Sylvia Bonaventure & Sons of Cincinnati, Chicago, and Kansas City seem to enjoy most yesterday.

Prince Hatzfeldt-Trachenberg of Berlin has been raised to the Count of Paris with the Order of the Golden Fleece.

Four in Brush Row lottery in this city yesterday wound a loss of $50,000. Several people were injured.

The conditions of 58 Presidential Postmasters will expire during the months of February and March next.

The Tribune is debating whether the Knights of Labor of America is a proper organization for Catholics to join.

J. P. Chisholm had sold to Thomas Moran, for $50,000, North Dark and North Shore acres, forty feet south of Illinois, last fresh.

The Marquis of Queensberry, who is being sued for a divorce, has not lived with his wife for twenty years. Another woman for term in the case.

The Russian Military Commission has decided to adopt a new repeating rifle for use by the army, and orders for large numbers of the weapon have been given.

The Senate bill providing for a school of instruction for cavalry and light artillery at Fort Riley, Kas., passed the Senate yesterday with a few slight amendments.

Solemn services were held in all Trinity Church yesterday morning, the occasion being the funeral of Bishop Talbot. Over 400 clergymen attended the last sad rites.

Secretary Foster gave notice yesterday that he would Wednesday next ask the Senate to transfer to senator Quay's Bill Superior the case made of the Inter-State Commerce bill.

At Decatur yesterday Chief Justice Dickerson rendered a decision in the application for a writ of habeas corpus in the J. P. Dole extradition case, sustaining the decision of the Judge who committed Dole for extradition.

Baron Fava, aged 72, married the seamstress of a shoeing boy the body of Chester Dodd, aged 21, at Carbon, Penn., killing him instantly. A drifting quarrel led up to the killing.

The Secretary of the Treasury has appointed Herbert F. Sweetser to be a special agent of the Treasury. He is a son of the late Henry Ward Beecher, and was formerly Collector of Customs at Port Townsend, Washington Territory.

A continuous resolution providing for the submission of the question of the prohibition and sale of intoxicating beverages to a popular vote was introduced in both branches of the Missouri Legislature yesterday. A bill was also introduced providing for the re-prohibition of natural gas.

The 57th annual report of the Illinois State Board of Pharmacy shows that Chicago furnished 731 of the 1,000 pharmacists registered during the year, and 130 of the 161 assistants graduated registered. It is claimed that the number of druggists has increased proportionately with the gain of the State in population.

The mayor of Prince Nicholas of Montenegro says it belongs to Montenegro to take the dominion of the Serbian race to have and creates the great empire of King Stephen on its ancient positions in Turkish subjugation. The article is supposed to explain the ex-Czar's proposals which Montenegro has been making recently.

Senator McPherson yesterday submitted an amendment to the Inter-State Commerce bill, proposing the addition of a clause to Section 5, which prohibits pooling, to other competing lines section 10(2), Sec. 1, 1891, whenever a majority of the commission believe the interests of both shippers and carriers would be best promoted by permitting pooling.

The demand for money this week, and the rates were dull anticipated. Sterling bills were stronger. Investment securities were dull. The New York stock market was quiet and heavy.—The Chicago produce markets were irregularly, and most of them weak. Provisions were dull, lower by trade operators and without an active, the hedge sales being less favorable to strength to the prices. As compared with Thursday pork closed 12½ cents lower, lard 5¢ cents lower, ribs 5 cents lower, wheat 2¢ cent lower, corn ¼ cent higher, oats ¼ cent lower, barley unchanged, and flaxseed ½ cent higher.

The Republican legislative caucus of Delaware has selected William H. Gardner (Rep.) as nominee for United States Senator. The balloting for United States Senator will take place Tuesday next, and, as the Legislature is Republican, Mr. Gardner's election is assured. He will succeed Senator Eli Saulsbury, who is ill at Dresden, and has nothing to recommend him but wealth made by gambling in mining stocks.

One Wise Bull in London had another interview yesterday. Crowds of unemployed workmen assembled in front of the offices of the Local Government Board and demanded relief. The President of the board received a deputation from the crowd outside, but said he could promise nothing. When the crowd were apprised of this they hooted the Government and marched to Trafalgar Square, where resolutions were adopted protesting against the apathy of the Government.

The American Tariff-Reform League has sent a New Year's letter to the Hon. William E. Mortimer, Jr., in support by representatives from New York, Connecticut, Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, and other States, and cannot but carry weight. The gist of the letter is in an urgent appeal to Mr. Mortimer not only to repeat his action for the consideration of tariff reform, but to cause it to be clearly understood that opportunity will be offered for the division of the bill proposed in Committee of the Whole, and for the consideration of separate measures of revenue reform as separate bills in the House. The league establishes this appeal by arguments that are sufficiently familiar and that are unanswerable. We reproduce the letter in another column.

THE INDIANA DEMOCRACY DISPUTES.

There is nothing that the Democratic will not steal, give home half an opportunity. The majority of Southern Southern is stealing Congressional seats and of Western Democrats like those in Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois is stealing, or attempting to steal, legislative seats are well known. In Minnesota the defeated "Dan" Lucas is trying to steal a Senatorship, and the latest attempt is that of the Indiana gang to steal a Lieutenant-Governorship, to which a Republican has been elected beyond all question and by the decision of a Democratic Supreme Court majority of four to one.

The situation of the Lieutenant-Governorship, both in law and in fact, is so clearly in Col. Robertson's favor that the attempt to cast him is revolutionary. The appointment of Lieutenant Governor is a Federal office with a vacancy wherein any question. Still it was questioned by the Brothers, who held that there could not be an election to fill it for two years to come, and that in the meantime A. E. Smith, who was elected President pro tem. of the Senate two years ago, would by virtue of that election become acting Lieutenant-Governor, thus placing a Democrat in the line of succession for the Governor's place in case the latter should be elected United States Senator, or any other emergency should occur. The Attorney-General of the State, to whom the question was referred, decided that there was a vacancy, and that it must be filled by election. Both parties nominated candidates, and the Republican, Col. Robertson, was elected. Both nominated a contest to keep him out, but the Circuit Court decided against the injunction, and the Supreme Court (Democratic) affirmed the decision. But the affair goes no further. It was an act of bad faith, to raise the question at all, but the gang has not stopped there. The Indianapolis Sentinel, its organ, with unparalleled effrontery and blackguardism, declares that "Simon Kenty actually sells," referring to the Supreme Judges of its own party, and flouts down his contempt for them, by asking upon the Presidency of the Senate in spite of protests and having himself elected by Democratic votes alone, the Republicans refusing to vote. The Senate, thus illegally organized, then proceeds under the operation of the gag act to adopt rules cutting off the rights of the Republican minority and preparing to count three more Republicans Representatives-elect out of their seats and three Democrats who seats are claimed by Brothers.

By corrupting corruption of this kind the Brothers have citizens control of the Senate and the committee in the Democratic temporarily at least, in the face of affirmations by the highest court of the State sharing the illegality of their proceedings. Col. Robertson will of course demand justice through the courts and seek possession of the office to which he was legally elected, and the courts, unless they are cowed by the gang's organ, which is "dancing their accustomed waltz," will be compelled to give him justice. Meanwhile the Republicans of the State should take no part in its committees and illegal proceedings except by way of vigorous protest. President Cleveland once remarked that there were no worse Democrats than those in Indiana. Their proceedings in this case show that his remark was not an exaggeration. When the time comes for Lieut.-Gov. Robertson to perform his duties he will take his place. If he does not, there is no justice in the State of Indiana.

THE POPULATION OF ILLINOIS INCREASING.

The St. Louis Republican professes to be surprised to learn that the population of Illinois outside of Cook County is beginning to decline. The figures which occasion the "surprise" are taken from the Industrial school census for 1891. As everybody knows, the school census is the most defective in always outstanding. Only in Chicago and in the large suburbs is there anything like an accurate enumeration. In the State at large the school directors guess at the numbers. A more reliable, because correct, basis of calculation would be the vote of the State in Presidential years. How the vote shows that there has been a steady increase of the population not only of Cook County but of the State outside Cook County between 1880 and 1890, and it is to be presumed that this increase has been equally steady during the last two years. Going back to 1870 it will be found that the vote figures bear out the National census returns of increase. In 1870, for instance, the vote of the State and of Cook County, as compared with the vote in 1880 and 1890, is as follows:

	Total vote of State.	Vote of Cook County.	Vote of State outside Cook County.
1870	382,544	74,168	308,376
1880	616,302	144,854	471,448
1890	826,522	242,023	584,499

Thus it will be seen that while the voting population of the State outside of Cook County increased 41,000 in the four years between 1870 and 1880, there was also an increase, though a smaller one, 31,000, between 1880 and 1890. The increase in Cook County in the seventeen years of excess much larger. It was 68,700 in the first period of four years covered by, and 97,169 in the last period of four years. The population of Illinois in 1890 was about five times the number of votes cast at any Presidential election. In Cook County, where the proportion of aliens to citizens is much larger than in the rest of the State, the average is six to one; but the whole State makes together average, five to one.

On this basis the population of Illinois in November, 1884, was just about 3,082,600, against 3,977,210 in the summer of 1890, showing a gain of 894,610. Of the number 194,000 were in the counties outside of Cook. The present population of Illinois does not vary but a few thousand from 5,000,000, and the growth of the counties outside of Cook since 1880 is not far from 200,000.

As a rule all over the Union the urban population has increased to a greater ratio than the agricultural. The Western States are no exception. In Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, and even in Iowa and Wisconsin, as well as in Illinois, the most growth is now done.

For a number of years the so-called "Southwestern" States have sent forth streams of agricultural emigrants into Kansas, Nebraska, Minnesota, Dakota, and into the Northwestern beyond, so the same State has been a strong nucleus of the young people of the rural districts who the larger cities in search of remunerative employment and more amusements than they had at home and kindred. These tendencies keep down very rapid increase of the rural districts of any State between the Mississippi River and the Atlantic Ocean. But even these tendencies have not vitally checked the growth of agricultural Illinois in population. The population of the State outside Cook has increased since 1870 by 585,000. We do not believe that Missouri can show an equal increase outside of St. Louis and what that State has gained does not all rightfully belong to it. The gain has been principally in Kansas City, which is the child of Kansas—not of Missouri. In people are supported by Kansas. An accident of physical geography draws them across the river to Missouri, which has been a sort of one-sided mother to them. But the increase caused by this geographical accident have indicated from the gain in Missouri, it would be found that the State has probably retrograded. The Republican may recover from its "reorganization" on account of Illinois.

MORE WALL STREET NIGHT.

The Boston committees and petitions against the Inter-State Commerce bill display a similarity of statement and phraseology which suggests that they are all "inspired" and spring from the same source. They are all based on the exploded Depew-Blanchard misrepresentation of the Cullom bill, and they all with one voice suppress a patriotic admonition for the Western farmers not they may be "misled" unless the railroads are permitted to go on charging more for hauling produce a short distance than for a long distance. It is very soothing to witness this sudden sympathy for the interests of the hostile populations.

The New York Chamber of Commerce, however, goes a little more into detail, and in its resolutions expressing concern for the West it makes some very remarkable statements, among them the following:

> A uniform tariff between all competing lines would prevent almost all rebates to all shippers, and would also prevent almost all discrimination between persons and places, as the only way to do discriminating in the tariff would be by a general reduction to the lowest rate.

Well, then, if this is the effect of the bill, why should the railroads and their spokesmen in the Chamber of Commerce object to it? If the bill is more effective than any scheme railroad managers have ever been able to devise in accomplishing the objects of pooling, why isn't it just what they want? They have struggled, with only partial success to maintain high rates and avoid competition, and now when offered a bill which they say will surely produce those results they protest against it! The sort of logic is not very convincing even when backed up by the New York Chamber of Commerce.

Again the board says in regard to pooling:

> The railroad operators have been in the habit with reference to pooling, which is the only way to prevent discrimination between individuals and localities, to make pooling contracts, which have been in force for a short time, then to be cancelled by the action of one party, and renewed in the same form, then to be cancelled by the next party, thereby creating confusion, and the result of pooling [illegible]

The ordinary shipper may find it inconvenient to contract with a pool Commissioner, but it is not so with the individual who expects a unjust, arbitrary or differential. He goes to one of the officials of the pooled road and makes a "deal" with him for overcharging, underbilling, or for granting an "arbitrary," or a secret rebate. The pool promises to fault a contract vexatious, which is evaded by, for the really concerned is to not raise and violate the pool agreement so far as they can do so without detection. Assured in proportion of big-enough traffic, each road in the pool has a powerful inducement to partake in agreements by a secret cut. Because, therefore, of securing "uniformity of rates" the pool is the unfailing source of favoritism and undervaluing; it produces inevitably corrupt charges and discriminations against both persons and places. The pooling system seeks to create just the system of favoritism denied by the New York Chamber of Commerce, and the popular prejudice against it springs from experience and is thoroughly supported by facts. But is it true that pools have "greatly decreased the average rate of freight." Changes have been lowered on account of the inducement operating among the pooled lines and the constant dread of penalizing or the formation of new connecting routes to demand a share of the plunder. Rates have been lowered in spite of the pools, not on account of them. The primary object of pools is to keep up the cost of freights and prevent competition.

But the New York Chamber of Commerce, in its eagerness to exonerate the stock-gambling and swindling system under which the great, legitimate interests of that city have been scandalized, says:

> Any suggestion of a system that the profits of the railroad shall be limited [illegible] would be a practical confiscation of property, and would be [illegible] and would be [illegible] and would be [illegible]

THE NEWS FROM ABROAD.

ASSEMBLY BEGINS TO CONSIDER THE CANADA BY TUNNEL.

A Report that Mr. Root Refused the Ambassadorship of the Colombian-Spain Entanglement—Boer Successes Over the Storm of Wars' Troops—Further Developments in the Queensberry Scandal—Labor Issue in London Polls.

LONDON, Jan. 6.—It is reported that Mr. Henry Bulkley has been appointed Secretary of the Cabinet. The Cabinet council continued for Saturday has been further postponed. Lord Salisbury has informed the Queen that he hopes the Cabinet will be completed by Tuesday. The Privy Council has been called to meet on Colonial Wednesday, when the new Ministers will kiss her Queen's hand.

Sir William Vernon Harcourt, Sir George O. Trevelyan, Morley, and Chamberlain will open the reform conference at the house of Baron Rosebery Tuesday. Baron Rosebery will preside. Gladstone and Chamberlain are exchanging friendly letters on the subject.

LONDON, Jan. 6.—The Star this morning says that the Irish convention, attended by 80, delegates in every Nationalists, and Irish nationalists will be included in the Irish members' club will assemble at Dublin the Gladstone-Irish scheme.

A RUSSIAN'S TALK.

Says Japan Has the Nation Getting Ready for It.

MOSCOW, Jan. 5.—Count Muraviev, Minister of Foreign Affairs, in an interview today said that Russia regarded Gen. Kuropatkin's appointment simply as a measure to encourage the contentment of a European war the interest of which are most trivial.

Gen. Pahlen will succeed Gen. Tevyaeff as the Philippine Islands.

LONDON, Jan. 6.—The Tokyo has made an arrangement with the Prince of Wales to which, in the event of an outbreak of war involving both, the Prince with the Mikado and the majority of the correspondents will remain their residence at Hiroshima, Mikado, and Gen. Yamagata of the Japanese army will have their headquarters. The Prince of Wales will be attached to the staff of the Mikado. It is supposed that arrangements have been made with the Japanese Government by which the Prince of Wales will be allowed to witness the battles of the coming war. It is supposed that arrangements will be effected to provide of residence for the Prince of Wales in the vicinity of the Prince.

LONDON, Jan. 6.—The engagement of Prince Waldemar of Schleswig-Holstein to Marie Louise, is upon the invitation of the Duke of Connaught, to take the position of Prince of Wales and Princess.

Private advices of Saturday's collections the correspondent here of the Post in the to-day and to the Queen's Hall to-day.

THE PRINCE'S TELEGRAM PUZZLE.

Charles Wyndham and Mr. Creamer at the Interior Seat of the Royal Epicure.

ROYAL LODGE, WINDSOR, Jan. 6.—[Copyright, 1900, by James Gordon Bennett.] —[The Prince of Wales' press despatch that has just spelled, I presented a fair form of the letter. The Royal Epicure often visited the Criterion Theatre to see Charles Wyndham. Now Charles Wyndham has leased Hackingham with his whole company recently and, and scenery and performed in the play of "David Garrick." The Possibly Empire was closed for the evening and the great hall of the Prince's country seat, which has been so often described as overlooking Windsor Castle, was filled with the elite of society. Lord and Lady Randolph Churchill were present, as also Lord and Lady Rosebery, Lord and Lady Cadogan and a large party from town. The Prince had been entertaining the company at dinner with a story of a certain Scotch nobleman who had been in the habit of sending a telegram to his wife every time he left home. The story was told with the Prince's well known humor, and the company was in the midst of laughter when the Prince, turning to Mr. Creamer, the manager of the Criterion, who was sitting next to him, said: "Creamer, I have got a telegram which I am sure will interest you. It is from Wyndham, and reads as follows: 'Have had a splendid house. Have played to 1,000 pounds. Have had to refuse 500 pounds. Have had to refuse 500 pounds. Have had to refuse 500

ABOUT THE RAILROADS.

FOES IN PICTURESQUE

ARMED ONE A FEAT

SCHOOL FOR MATRIMONY.

A Chicago Man Teaching Men About to Marry.

Whatever Miss Isabel Barrison or Dr. Parkhurst or Mr. Wigfall, Count Wycoff, or Colonel Ingersoll may think about the Chicago Matrimonial Bureau being associated with Sam Jaffarded and Knowing Your Wife, Lightning Methods for Dealing with All Kinds of Married Women.

Reporter—"The whole idea," said the gentleman, as he looked over the first page of a pamphlet entitled "Lectures to Bachelors—Book III., Chapter II, Page XIII—that you are not to treat a wife as you would a child, is a useful and a practical one. But do we never take counsel with our wives?"

The building was located on a small, quiet street in one of the finest sections of the Twenty-third Ward. It was a modest structure, and there was nothing remarkable about it, except that it stood somewhat back from the sidewalk, and possessed a small reception room on the left of the hall, and, opening conveniently on an old-fashioned hair mat, which was disposed unobtrusively in the hall itself, the proper thing.

"The aim of the institution is the school for husbands? In which, respectively meaning for coming students. It is not meant to succeed the Parkhurst. I mean only to help those who will make their own, which is the object of the lectures."

"Then you don't—I was about to observe, but I was afraid of interrupting—you don't approve of the Parkhurst methods?"

"Why, because I disapprove, I am sure to be charged with prejudice. I am not a disciple of the Parkhurst. I am not a disciple of any one. I am a student of human nature, and I am endeavoring

THE CITY.

PERSONAL.

Dr. A. E. Wright was much better yesterday.

Edward E. Turner of the Grand Pacific Hotel has been quite seriously ill for some days, but was reported much improved yesterday.

Professor Lobby, who is now in the fifth week of confinement to bed and to the anatomy, Mr. Lobby's dark room. The report which is prepared to be sent through diplomatic channels, and which will be made by the State Department to the Powers, will be ready for the mail in a few days. It will be a voluminous document, and will contain a full account of the origin of the outbreak, the causes which led to it, the progress of the fighting, and the present condition of affairs. It will also contain a full account of the relief work which has been done by the Americans, and will show how much money has been contributed for this purpose.

IN GENERAL.

J. P. Green of Canada, who has been at the Palmer several days, and at that house yesterday after completing a contract under which he has been working for some time. His contract was with a Canadian railroad company.

Resident Bond, No. 10 Wells street, and Vice President and counsel of Pinkerton Agency, 2 Fisher street, Corporation Counsel Bruce, 2 Fisher street, Corporation Counsel Bruce, 2 Fisher street, Corporation Counsel Bruce

SENATORIAL CANDIDATES.

GOV. LOCH'S INAUGURAL.

RECOMMENDATIONS MADE BY HIM TO THE ILLINOIS LEGISLATURE.

The Problem of Taxation—The Local Government Department—Suggested Abolition of State Institutions—Free Labor—The Railroad Evil—Adopting a Prohibitory Constitutional Amendment—Refusing the Passage of Acts Local in Its Character.

At the opening of the Michigan Legislature Thursday the inaugural message of Governor Luce was read. The most interesting parts are as follows:

In connection [illegible] reference to the educational school system of the State, and to the grain taxes in the university, [illegible] State institutions and their management, and the Legislature referred to the accompanying reports of the officers in charge of them for detailed information as to their condition and needs. The duties for the future and the liabilities for the past and present with the appropriations to meet the growing demands upon their accounts [illegible]. In the case of the first it is recommended that the grant be made.

[illegible] institutions.

The question of the system for raising revenue for State purposes [illegible] the attention of the Legislature. The present system [illegible] has been in operation for many years, and has been found adequate to the wants of the State. It has been [illegible] to the people, and has been found to work well. [illegible] the present system [illegible] the State [illegible] the people [illegible] the State [illegible] the people [illegible] the State [illegible] the people

SOCIALISM EXPOSED.

THE FALLACIES AND DANGERS CLEARLY EXPOSED ETC.

A System That Destroys Personal Liberty, Removes Every Incentive to Progress and Ambitious Every Motive to Better Ity, Thrift, or Improvement—The Views of the Hon. Charles Sumner, Senator of Parliament and Radical Union Re-former.

North American Review for January: There are in every country and station of life many persons loosely included in and absorbed or diffused as Socialists that it is necessary to briefly make clear what it is that I attack in this paper. I understand and define Socialism as implying all individual private property and as affirming that society, especially as the State, should own all wealth, direct all labor, and control the equal distribution of all products. I understand a Socialistic State to be that State in which everything would be common as to use and in which all labor would be conducted by the State, which, from the common stock, would maintain the laborer and would take all the profits of the labor. That is, I identify Socialism with Communism.

In England this definition, though admitted by some Socialist writers and speakers, is challenged by many known, earnest Socialists whose objections are entitled to respect; but the more carefully I examine their arguments and positions the more thoroughly I am impelled to adhere to the above definition. Many who describe themselves as Socialists I should describe as social reformers, and with them I have little or no quarrel. There are some who attempt to explain Socialism so as to distinguish it from Communism. "Socialism," says Mr. Mayo, "merely implies that the ownership of the soil and the means of production, shall not be the private property of individuals, but shall be under the control of the community; it leaves to each a man's control over himself and over the value of his work—subject to such general laws as are necessary to any community—but, by socializing land and capital, it destroys each of the means of enslaving the laborer and of living in idleness on the results of labor not one's own." ("Modern Socialism," p. 21.) A great deal is also said about the "abuses of production." These abuses, of the most serious nature, are the inherent consequences of the legal laws under which property is created and distributed. Socialism, by socializing land and capital, is the private work of the power of enslaving the laborer and of living in idleness on the results of labor not one's own." ("Modern Socialism," p. 21.) A great deal is also said about the "abuses of production." These abuses, of the most serious nature, are the inherent consequences of the legal laws under which property is created and distributed. Socialism, by socializing land and capital, is the private work of the power of enslaving the laborer and of living in idleness on the results of labor not one's own.

[Illegible] Socialism is more explicit and definite than Communism. Socialism is a system of [illegible] and [illegible] Wright says the chief object of Socialism is to make the State, or society, or some organization other than the individual, the owner of all property. Communism is a system of [illegible] and [illegible] Wright says the chief object of Communism is to make the State, or society, or some organization other than the individual, the owner of all property

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HOW CLEMENCEAU TALKS.

HE PLANS A WAR AND THE OVERFALL OF THE REPUBLIC.

An Interview for Charity Through the Great Nurses of Paris—Some a Splendid Illustration of the Imperial Saint-Simonian Party Subscribe to Have Them a Holiday for Several Days—Who Are Prohibited by Some of the Friends Who Applaud Them?

Paris, Dec. 31.—[Special Correspondence.] I have had a long talk with Clemenceau. That statement has not gone to Texas immediately and really the reason is to be present at the meeting of the brothers. But he told me he would also look out for other matters. He will have conversations with the principal ministers of France and Europe on diplomatic topics, and especially concerning the new treaties of which we hear daily the most startling reports. M. Clemenceau is worried. This fact he betrayed to his face and manner. But then he hastened to explain it. "The outlook in Europe," he said, "is very stormy. I think war is certain. But it will not be for months, nor in the Balkans." "Where then?" I asked. "It will be on the Rhine," replied M. Clemenceau, "unless the Russians succeed in declaring war against France on some spring spree. How do I reconcile that with Russia's peaceful utterances? Easily enough. He is simply trying to throw us off our guard. Moreover, you will observe that for only three months prior to the Italian attack, Italy and Austria had been, and Germany shall receive with Bismarck, the ultimatum to stand by Austria. War is that all. We have been busy negotiating with Russia, and I fear with success. We have the same loan ready for an alliance between France and Russia. But the Germans are ahead of us. I have cause to believe that a treaty of offensive and defensive alliance has been drawn up between Emperor William and the Czar and may be signed at any moment.

"I am well aware this startling news," continued M. Clemenceau, "but it is unfortunately quite true. But, then, the position in which affairs are placed. France loves the world only too well for all of her. Her every thought has a friend. She will be the only one that would be of aid to her. Her every thought has a friend. She will be the only one that would be of aid to her. Her every thought has a friend. She will be the only one that would be of aid to

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Total debt of Water Works Bonds 225,000
Population, 1876 12,000

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Assessed valuation $10,000,000
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Population 27,000

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The Board of Trade recently received some valuable specimens of the ores found in the mines, which, by the assays made by well-known gentlemen, are declared to be very rich in gold, silver, lead, copper, iron, &c. The specimens were taken from a mine in Colorado, and the deposits are said to be inexhaustible. The Board has also received specimens of coal from the same locality, which is declared to be of superior quality.

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CLIFF-DWELLINGS AND A PEOPLE WHO HAVE PASSED FROM THE EARTH.

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WOMEN AND THEIR WAYS.

MAUDE'S REFLECTIONS.

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